

FIG. 4

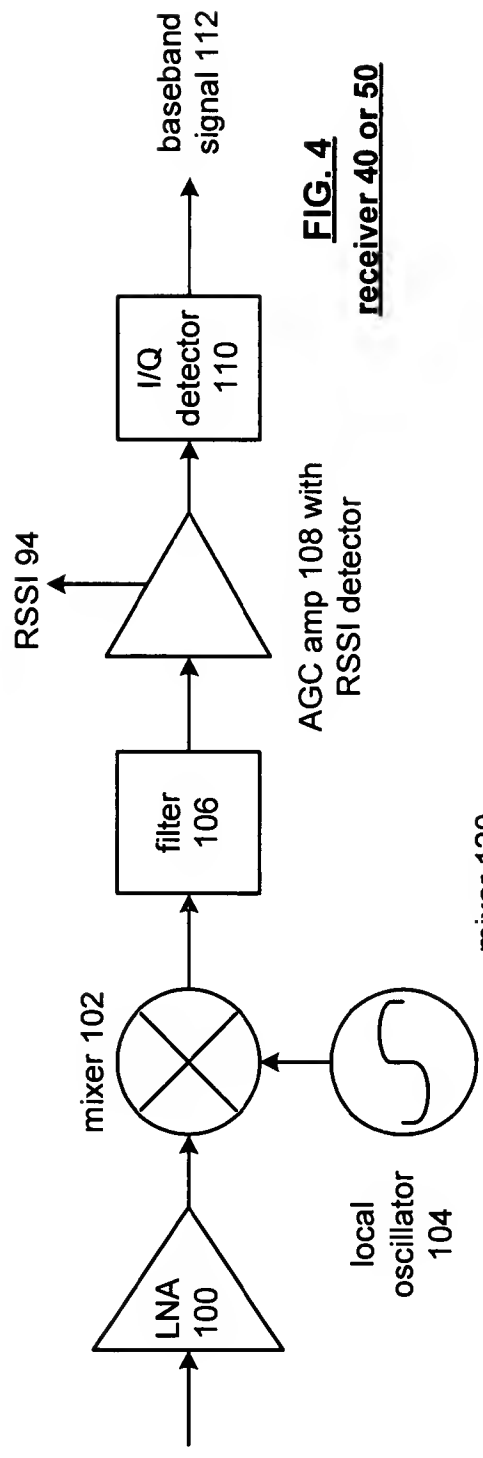


FIG. 4
receiver 40 or 50

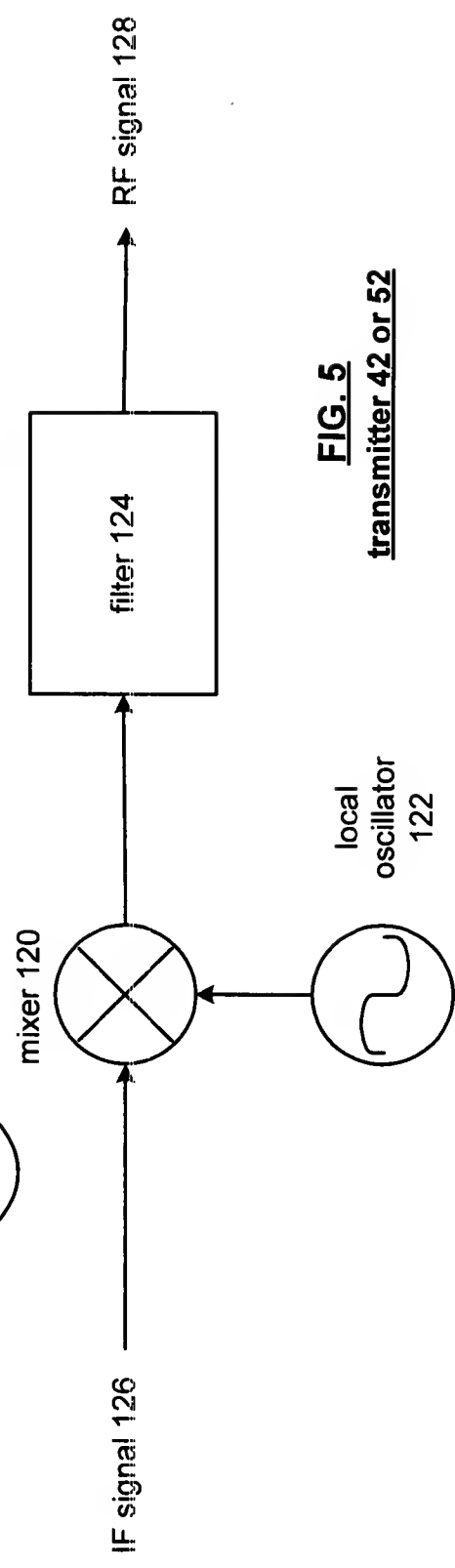


FIG. 5
transmitter 42 or 52

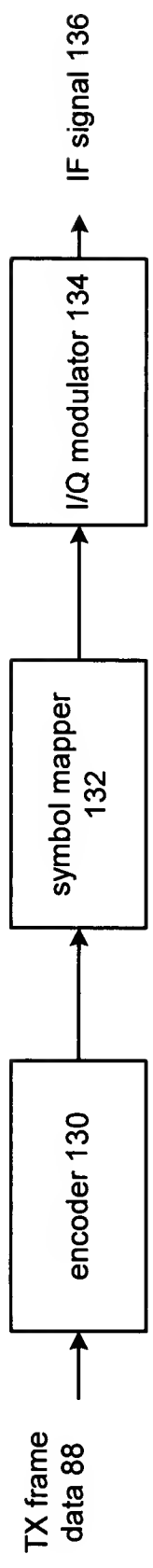
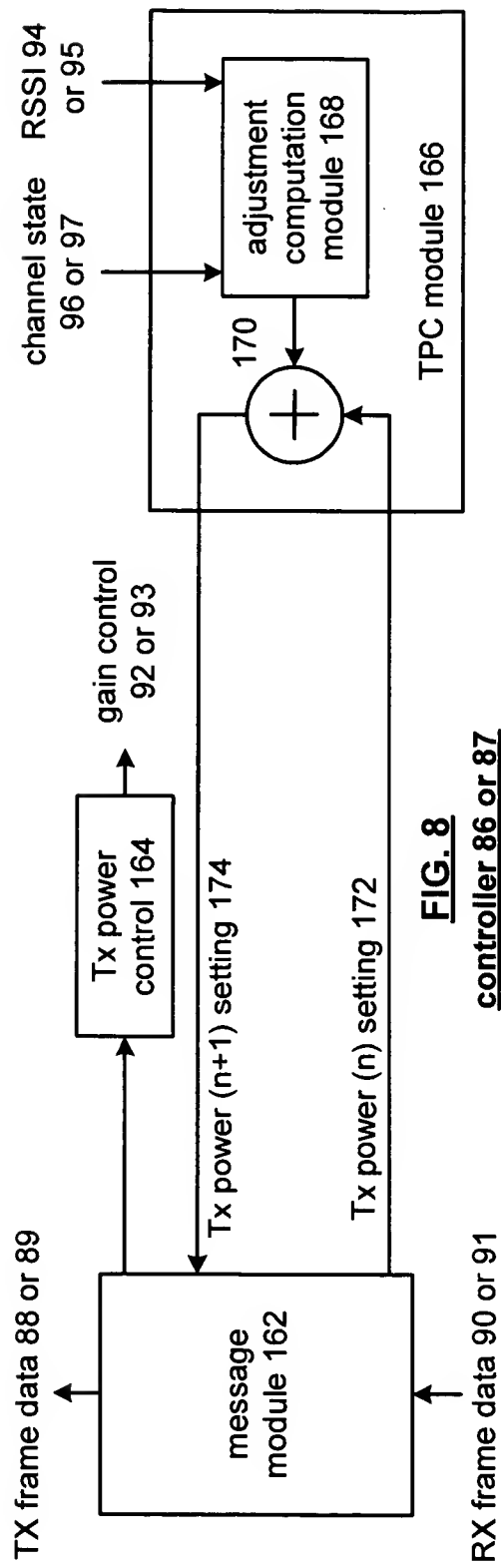
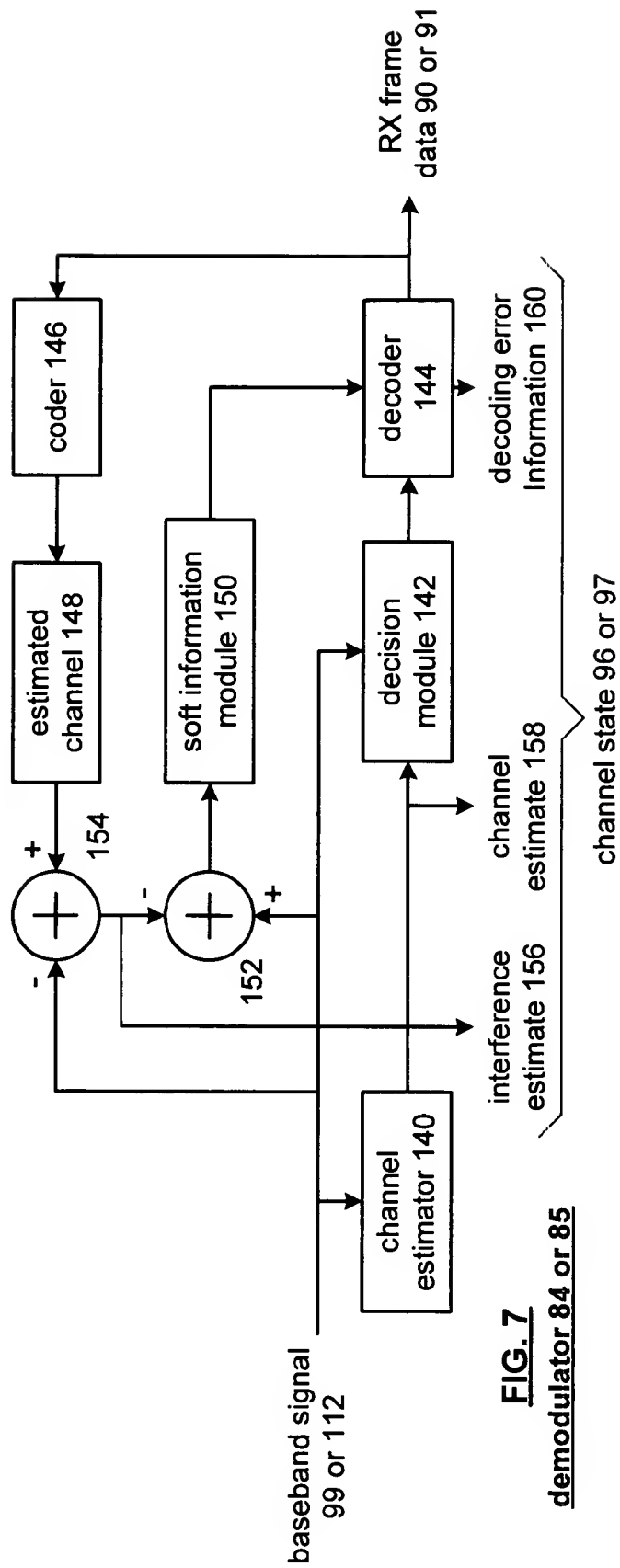


FIG. 6
modulator 82 or 83



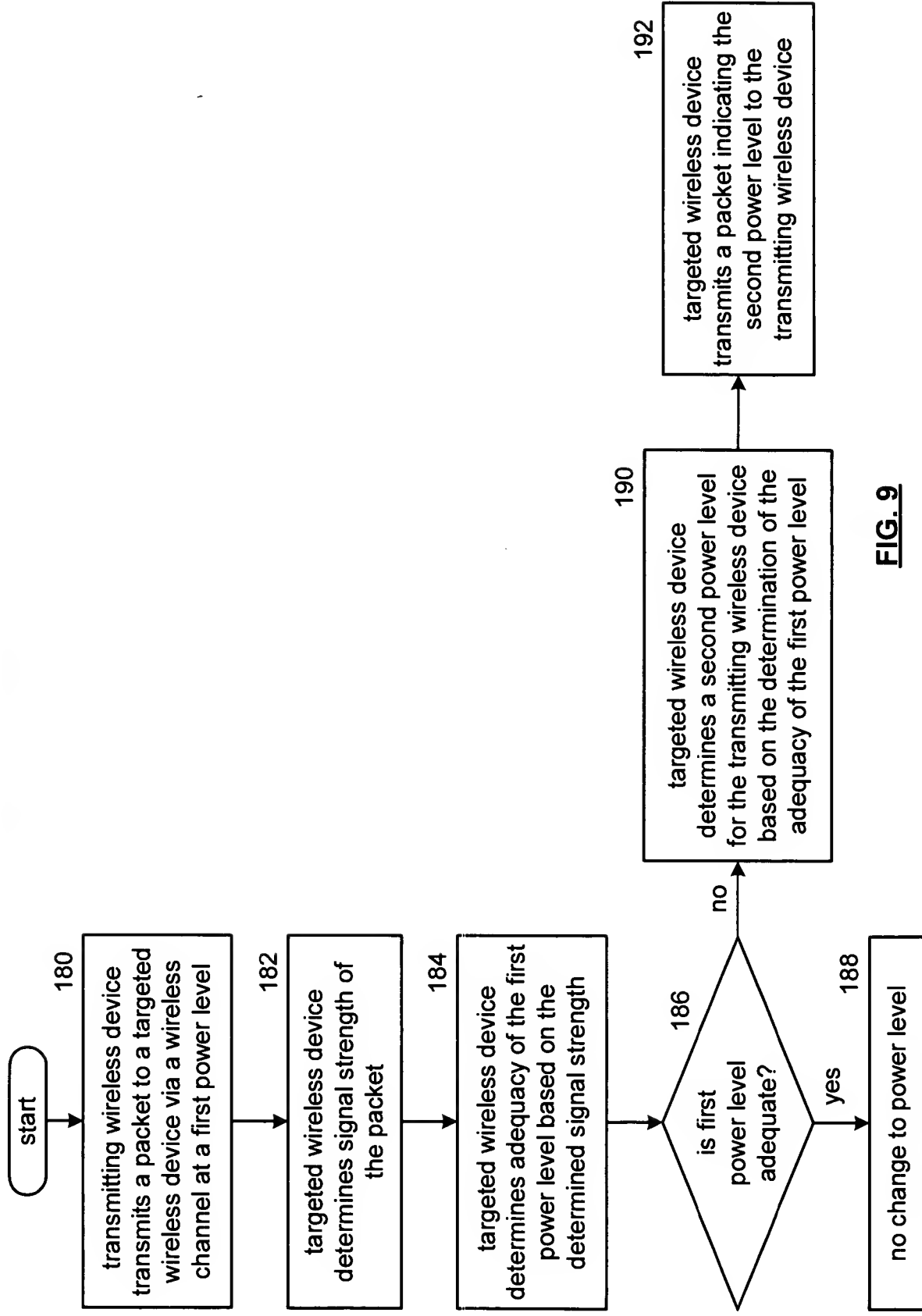


FIG. 9

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating a process for determining the adequacy of first and second power levels. The process begins with a step 200: "determining the adequacy of first and second power levels". This step leads to a decision point 202: "receive an RF signal modulated to carry the packet that includes an indicated power level of transmission". If the signal is received, the process proceeds to step 204: "determine RSSI of the radio frequency signal". This step leads to step 206: "convert the RF signal into a baseband signal". This step leads to step 208: "demodulate the baseband signal to recapture data". This step leads to step 210: "compute accuracy of the recaptured data". This step leads to step 212: "separate the recaptured data to isolate the indicated power level of transmission from data, if necessary". This step leads to a decision point 214: "analyze the RSSI and the accuracy of the recaptured data to produce the adequacy of the first power level". If the first power level is adequate, the process proceeds to step 216: "generate the second power level to be greater than the first power level when the RSSI or accuracy of the recaptured data are below corresponding minimum performance thresholds". If the first power level is not adequate, the process proceeds to step 218: "generate the second power level to be less than the first power level when the RSSI and the accuracy of the recaptured data are above acceptable performance thresholds".

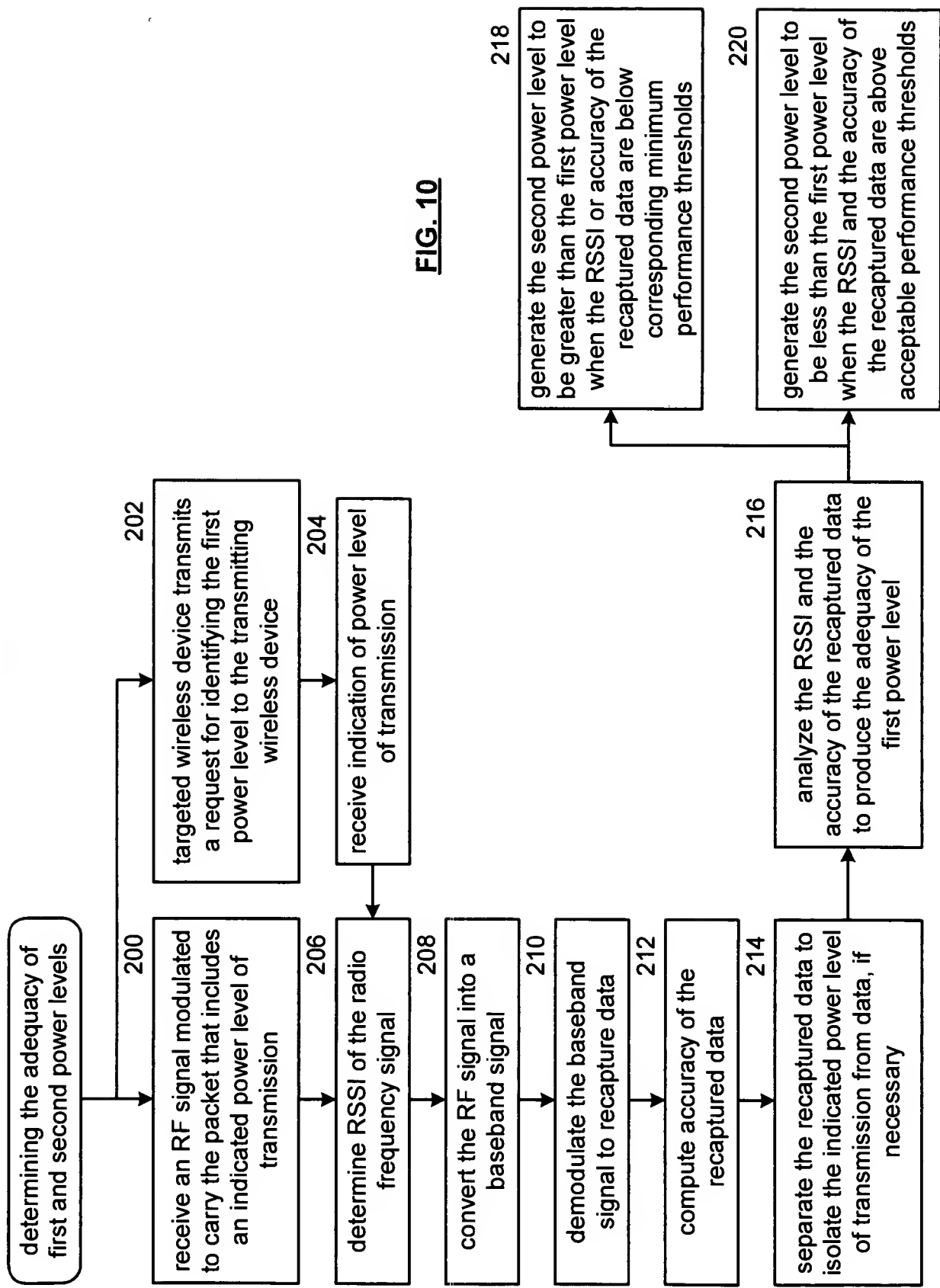


FIG. 10

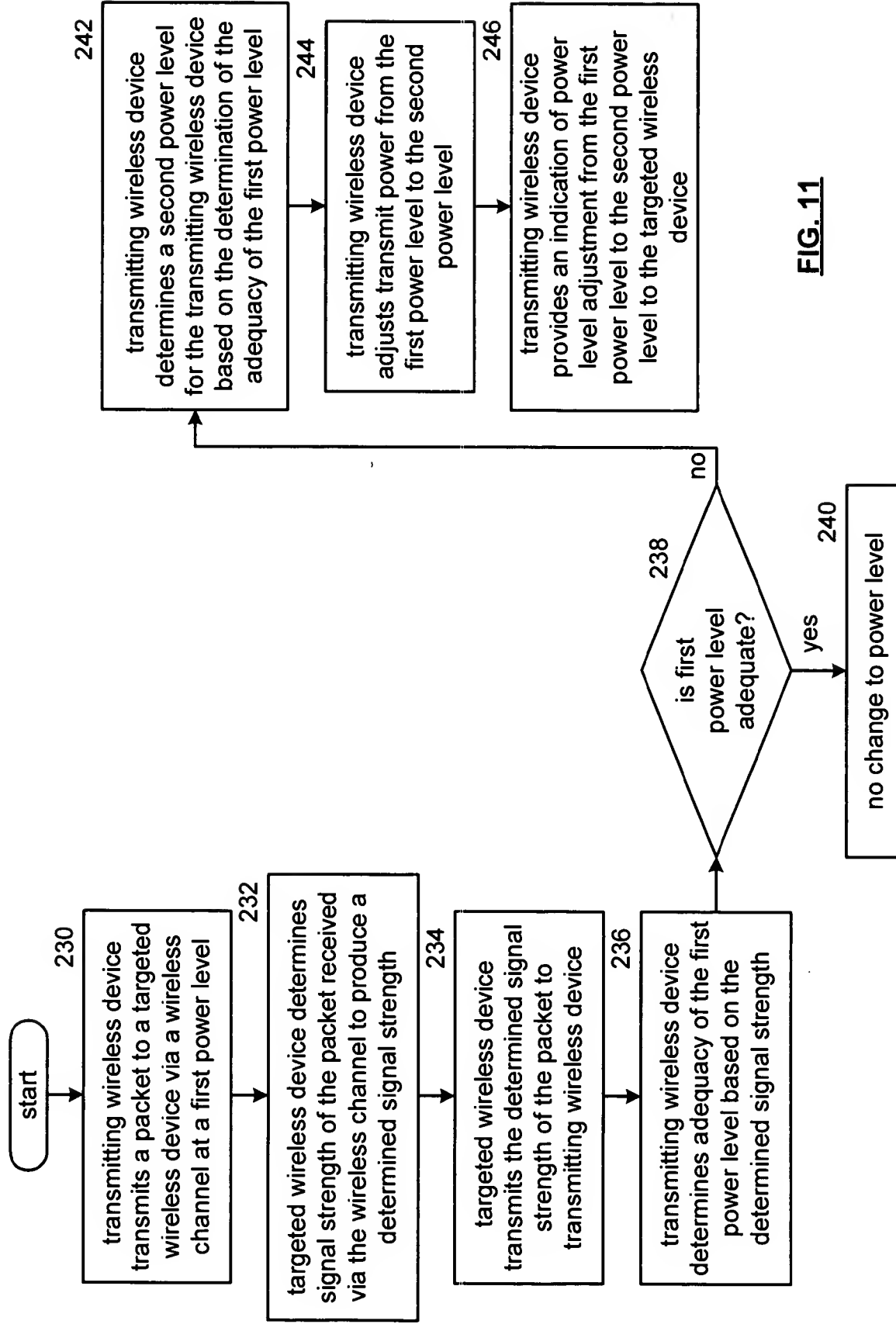


FIG. 11

